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INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1900.

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EVIDENCE THAT MARCH'S MEN KILLED THE REBEL CHIEF.

The Officer Shot Fell from a Richly Caparisoned Horse, Which Bore Valuable Papers.

CARRIED AWAY WITH CARE

BODY TAKEN BY FILIPINOS AND GUARDED ON THE RIVER.

Aguinaldo Known to Be in the Party Attacked at Lagat, Surrounded by Faithful Officers.

COMMISSION ON THE GROUND

RECEIVED AT MANILA WITH DUE HONORS BY MACARTHUR.

Judge Taft Makes a General Statement Concerning the Commissioners' Powers and Purposes.

VIGAN, Luzon, via Manila, June 3 .-Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third Regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19, at Lagat, about one hundred miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had one hundred men, Major March one hundred and twenty-five. The American commander reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening, May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the half Although exhausted and starved, Major March's men entered Lagat

They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse, which was richly saddled.

Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some ized nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People.'

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river of the commission. May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man on a litter, covered with

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out twenty-four of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri, May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo of his adjutant, and as the horse was richly caparisoned it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

the soldiers of General Young, military Governor of northwestern Luzon, in early April captured an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for the pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon May 1, hurrying north toward Laboagan, while Colone Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Rangued, province of Abra, covering the trails westward. Th garrisons in the Cagayan valley were dis posed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward. Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Laboagan he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas of the Filipino army, saying: "There having arrived this morning at Laboagan a hostil column from Bokoc. I have set out with all my force. My read has no fixed destina

sobriquet. Aguinaldo called at the Presidencia, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table, when speeches were made culogizing Gregario Del Pilar. That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning and reaching Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard the mountains all the time.

tion." This was signed "Colonel David." a

Aguinaldo's papers are very important. They show that he took refuge in Isabella province, where he remained until he established himself at Laboagan, province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy-season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection. bappy if, indeed, he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Igorrotes, who killed several of his followers.

COMMISSIONERS AT MANILA.

Judge Taft Makes a General Statement of Their Purposes.

transport Hancock from San Francisco, press box. Seeing the troopers he dis- | by providing light hand plows. Till rains April 17, arrived here this morning with the appeared in the bushes. members of the Philippine commission. The The robber spoke with a Swedish accent fodder for beasts is more difficult than that Hancock. At noon the commissioners land- Big Oak Flat on May is. He gave the sown. companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, hope we will get better acquainted, old pean, doing heroic work. There are hunwith artillery. At the palace the commis- man." From the three stages he collected dreds of brave, devoted men and women sioners were welcomed by General Mac- about \$250.

Arthur in a short PublicLibrary 451 the commission, had replied, the sioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on land.

During the morning members of the Filipino Supreme Court, the local editors and many of the leading merchants repaired to the transport, where they conversed with the commissioners. Rear Admiral Remey, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially during the afternoon. To-morrow General MacArthur will return the call of the commissioners. The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The familles of the other commissioners arrived with them. Judge Taft, speaking today in reply to a reporter of the Associated Press regarding the powers and future work of the commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to enact legislative changes and reforms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable government. Until we assume authority, General MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formerly performed and exercised by General Otis; and, even after we take active and full part in the government General MacArthur will continue as the executive head until, on our recommendation to President McKinley, it shall seem to the President that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil executive, and for making the military forces merely auxiliary in carrying on the civil government, to be available only in cases of emergency for the suppression of lawless violence too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police.

"We are aware that there are several issues of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Son of these involve judicial investigation and decisions upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power in order to secure equitable adjustments Upon the latter class of issues we cannot speak now.

"Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which it is the purpose of our government to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Fili pinos and to secure for them the best gov ernment in our power, and such a measure of popular control as is consistent with the stability and security of law, order and property. We are civil officers, men of peace. The field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with armed men. General Mc-Arthur and the army will do that.

"When those now in arms shall have laid them down, relying, as they certainly can, on the justice, generosity and clemency of the United States, we shall give them al a full hearing upon the policy to be pursued and the reforms to be initiated. We purpose to inaugurate as comprehensive a school system throughout the islands as circumstances will allow. I am surprised that Manila has not received news regard-The Americans fired a volley | ing the Spooner bill, a measure calculated

to help us greatly in our work here."

While in Hong-Kong the commissioners questioned Armacho and members of the wealthy Cortes family regarding Filipine affairs not covered by the Filipino Junto there. The Filipinos in Manila are anxlously, even nervously, awaiting a formal private papers, including proclamations. | statement by the commission regarding its One of these was addressed: "To the civil- futue policy. Everything the commissioners say or do is carefully considered. Cables from Hong-Kong have been published There was also found copies of Senator | here to the effect that the commission will Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish | not assume control until September. This report, coupled with the statement that Washington approves General McArthur's plan of campaign, has created considerable excitement in Filipino circles, where it has been expected that immediate changes of policy and action would follow the arrival

> It should be understood that the foregoing declaration of Judge Taft is in no sense intended as a proclamation.

> > Otis Will Land To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.-If there are o further smallpox developments on the transport Meade, General E. S. Otis and other cabin passengers will be released from quarantine to-morrow. The Meade will probably be released at the same time, as the work of fumigating the vessel will

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Arthur Overstreet Was Misquoted im an Interview on This Topic.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., June 8 .- Arthur Overstreet, delegate to the national Republican convention from the Fourth district, has returned from a business trip East, and when his attention was called to an interview in an Indianapolis paper of yesterday in which he is made to say certain things concerning Governor Roosevelt and the vice presidential nomination, he expressed himself as having been misquoted. He regrets very much the impression created. and cannot imagine how anything he said with reference to the matter could be so construed. He merely stated in Indianapolis, upon his return from the East, that from all the talk he heard while there it was his personal opinion that the Governor would accept the nomination if tendered him. Mr. Overstreet said that his judgment thus expressed was formed from talks with various people while east and not from anything the Governor may have said to him, as he did not talk with him on this subject, and he hopes the newspapers that have given the matter publicity wil correct the impression wrongfully and evidently unintentionally created.

IS STILL AT LARGE.

Lone Highwayman Who Held U Thirty-Two Persons Saturday.

RAYMOND, Cal., June 3,-The lone high-MANILA. June 3.-The United States as the robber was about to open the ex- preparing for the importation of cattle and

members of General MacArthur's staff wel- and his description corresponds with that of grain for human sustenance. Corn must comed the commissioners on board the of the man who held up two stages at be furnished so that the fields may be ed and drove to the palace, escorted by driver of one of the stages a card bear-General MacArthur's staff, a band and two ling the legend: "The black kid," saying: "I the missionaries, both American and Euro-

EATEN BY DOGS AND VULTURES IN THE FAMINE DISTRICT.

Horrible Report of Conditions Made by Louis Klopsch, Editor of the Christian Advocate.

DEATH RATE NINETY PER CENT.

CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX TAKE THOSE THE FAMINE LEAVES.

One Town Had 3,000 Deaths in Four Days, and Another Had 2,500 in the Same Period.

MISSIONARIES KILLED

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKERS THE LATEST VICTIMS IN CHINA.

Strike Situation in Chalon Results in One Death and Many Injuries-Interdicted Meeting Held.

New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14 and started at once on a tour of the famine stricken districts, has returned, after traveling Pereiera, British officers, were killed. through the most sorely smitten portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujerat and Barolda. He makes the following statement regarding his observa-

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives scattering in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of ten thousand a day. At Godhera there were three thousand deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per

The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. Air and water were im pregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad the death rate is the poorhouse was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse. The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of files hovered around the uncleansed dysentery patients.

at Viragam.' All the patients were lying on their condition was fair.

tures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws.

"The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, plague and cholera, the condition of Bombay presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the nineteenth century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

Horrors Cannot Be Pictured. NEW YORK, June 3.-The Rev. Edward S. Hume, a missionary of the American board, who has seen twenty-five years service in Bombay, arrived last week direct from India. Mr. Hume has been connected with the Bombay branch of the India secretary of the Interdenominational Mis- attending the event. sionary Relief Committee. Speaking before the executive committee of the Comaccounts of the famine published in the badly hurt. American papers: I have seen the pictures; I have seen the conditions in famine districts and I can assure you that the actual state of affairs is much more terrible than printed or pictured. And the worst of it is, that even if the June rains are entirely favorable, no relief can be expected till the crop is gathered in October.

This distress is not equal over the famine area. At its worst centers, as in Gujarat and Rajputana, conditions are dreadful beyond all description. Before leaving India I visited the government relief works at Ahmedabad and Ghodra, in Gujarat and saw there awful sights that photographs are making familiar to people here. The emaciated lay around the relief camps. Many were dying each day, for they were too far gone for food to save them. The dead and the dying lay side by side, the dead being gathered daily from the living, and buried.

"Magnificent work of relief is being carride on by the British government and by private agencies. The government now has on relief about 6,009,000 persons, a scheme conceived, let alone carried out.

"Distress is greatest in the native states where, on account of their independence, British control is least, and whose native rulers are more indifferent to human life There are 688 native states, ranging in size from that of an American county to nearly the area of Italy. More than five hundred are in the famine district, and about half of these are in the Bombay presidency Knowing of the better conditions prevailing in territories under full control of the government of India, multitudes enter there from the native states and this adds to the problem the government has to deal wayman who yesterday held up three with. Gujarat and Rajputana suffer most, Yosemite stages and two wagons and two partly because they are composed largely United States cavalrymen is still at large. of native states. In the former, before I Additional details reveal that the num- left, more than 1,000,000 cattle had ber of people held up numbered thirty-two, perished out of a total of 1,200,000. twenty-seven men and five women. Major | Even under the most favorable climatic Rucker and Captain Wilcox, U. S. A., with | conditions vast areas must remain untilled sixty-eight of Troop F, who were on the for want of work cattle. The government way to Yosemite, reached the scene just is dealing largely with this question in come and grass springs up the question of

> "In the native states, particularly, are rescuers in the field. The extent of their

work depends wholly on the means fur-ONE KILLED, ONE MISSING.

Church of England Missionaries Victims of the Boxers. TIEN-TSIN, June 3.-Six men and two

women. French and Belgian refugees from Pao-Ting-Fu, have arrived here. Nine are still missing. A body of mounted Cossacks has gone in

search of the missing and to take food to Yan-Liu-Ching for the relief of the party It is reported from Peking that Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England mission at

Yem-Ching, has been murdered, and that Mr. Norman, of the same mission, is miss

Two British Officers Killed.

TACOMA, Wash., June 3.-News by steamer from Hong-Kong states that the "Boxers" are extending operations to scuthern China. Extensive operations in smuggling guns, revolvers and ammunition to the interior have been discovered at Canton, where several lots of arms have been captured and the smugglers punished. Local officials, however, are said to secretly favor the project, but are afraid of the

foreign powers. Li Hung Chang has ordered the establishment of a commercial bureau at Canton, with headquarters at the house of Lin Hsio Hu San, a noted anti-foreign leader. The movement is understood to be for the purpose of keeping the merchants under the eye of the reform party and to spy on their movements under pretense of commercial sunpervision.

News from Shanghai states that the troubies at Wei-Hai-Wei continue and are more threatening. A boundary commission was attacked by a mob from the villages in that province and after a fierce fight in which the Chinese soldiers under com-BOMBAY, June 3.-Louis Klopsch, of mand of British officers are said to have fought desparately against the countrymen, the rioters were driven back and many killed. Major Penecar and Captain

A scheme has been unearthed at Tokio by which a party of high government officials planned to gain title to the Koyasan forests which are valued at over seven million yen. The syndicate managing the Echigo oil well scheme is said to have made immense sums out of shareholders by turning in lands at fabulous values, and the company is on the verge of collapse.

Worse Situation Expected. LONDON, June 4.- The Shanghai corre-

spondent of the Times says that well-informed natives in Shanghai think the position of affairs in the north will become

NO OUTBREAK AT PARIS.

Grand Steeplechase Passed Off With-

out Political Disturbance. PARIS, June 3.-The grand steepiechase at Auteuil, last year the scene of turbulent outburst against President Loubet, passed off to-day without a sign of political disturbance. M. Loubet left the palace of the Elysee in a landau, accompanied by Mme. Loubet, M. Combarieux, director of the civ-"I visited the smallpox and cholera wards | il cabinet of the President, and General M. C. Bailloud, chief cf the military housethe ground, there being no cots. Otherwise | hold. Although unaccompanied by a military escort, he drove to the race course "I can fully verify the reports that vul- | without incident, except occasional cries.

raised by passers-by, for the army. On descending from the carriage at the race course he was met by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier; M. Deleasse, minister of foreign affairs; M. Millerand, minister of commerce; M. Leygues, minister of publie instruction; Jean De Puy and many other high officials. The diplomatic corps was in full attendance, including United States Ambassador Porter, with the members of his family. No political color was given to the presence of M. Loubet dur-

ing the races. After the steeplechase the presidential into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in of the twelfth census. party left the Tribune and returned to] the palace by the same route as was taken before, arriving at 5 o'clock. The day was very beautiful, and the course was crowd- the postal irregularities and other irreg- tary Academy bill making the commanded. Among the multitudes were many prominent Americans, a number of whom arrived to-day or yesterday, from London Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and was and other points, with a special view of pending, but the aggregate is close to

The race was won by Meli Bee, with Fraglette second and Quitteou Double mittee of One Hundred on Indian Famine | third. Ten ran. Reflector and Taillebourg Relief. Mr. Hume said: "I have read the fell. The former's jockey, E. Flint, was with important treaties. Of these, the cruisers and five submarine boats to the stad. These operations, assuming them to

> QUIET ELECTION IN ITALY. Constitutionalists Have Scored Very

Decisive Gains.

ROME. June 3.-The parliamentary general elections passed off quietly to-day. Two hundred and fifty-one out of a total of 358 results are now known. The Constitutionalists have secured 192, forty-nine of which are held by the members of the constitutional opposition; the Radicals have secured thirteen and the Republicans and Socialists eleven. Five second ballots will

be necessary. Admiral Bettollo, minister of marine: Dr. Salandra, minister of agriculture; Dr. Baccell, minister of public instruction; Dr. Boselli, minister of treasury, and Signor Lacava, minister of public works, have been re-elected, as also has Signor Crispi Gabriel d'Annunzio, Socialist, has been defeated at Florence by Count Cambray Digny, Ministerialist.

FIRED ON THE MOB.

of charity vaster than was ever before French Soldiers Killed One and Wounded Twenty-The Chalon Strike. CHALON-SUR-SAONE, France, June : -The strike here reached a critical stage

last night and to-day the city resembles

one besieged, so thickly is it studded with

The trouble began during the afternoon, the strikers throwing sticks and stones at the gendarmerie. When night came the street lamps were extinguished and mis siles of all sorts were thrown at the cav alry and gendarmerie, who fired, killing one of the rioters and wounding twenty, some of them seriously. Fifteen gendarmes

and two cavalrymen were injured. Reinforcements quelled the disorders, but the trouble is not yet considered ended.

FOILED THE POLICE. Spite of Them.

NEWMARKET, Ireland, June 3 .- Two hundred police were sent here last evening to suppress a prohibited United Irish League meeting called for to-day. While the police were asleep this morning, about 7 o'clock, James Christopher Flynn, Nationalist member of Parliament for North Cork, and E. Crean, member for the Ossory division of Queen's county, slipped in un observed, addressed a meeting of two hundred in the town square, and burned the proclamation prohibiting the meeting.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

WORK OF PRESENT CONGRESS SHOWS MANY GOOD DEEDS.

First Session a Very Busy One, Comparing Favorably with the Best Congresses of the Past.

THE ONE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

FINANCIAL BILL OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHER ENACTMENTS.

Record of the Year, However, No Without Other Notable Acts of Constructive Legislation.

NEW LAWS FOR DEPENDENCIES

HAWAIIAN AND PORTO RICAN BILLS ENACTED AND IN FORCE.

Much Discussion Concerning the Philippines and Cuba - Nicaraguan Canal Bill-Other Measures.

busiest, according to veteran officials, in with favorable recommendation from has been less exciting than that of the committees. preceding Congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of re- having passed a new anti-trust bill and construction and treaty-making with defeated a constitutional amendment. Spain, following the successful closing of ment the record of the present session

energetic Congresses.

ceived much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Phil- | the House. ippines or Cuba, a form of government and a means of raising revenue has been proterritorial form of government has been largely as a result of the efforts of the given to Hawaii. The financial act has Grand Army of the Republic, which seindebtedness, national banks and the se- gating" of disabilities, and changing the venes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, though the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it. The Pacific cable measure has action in the House. The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the House, because of his polygamous status; Quay on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sensational charges, investigation and development of the Senate in the case of Mr. Clark, of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the session. Investigations Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy

\$700,000,000 for the session.

IMPORTANT TREATIES. treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the tripartite government in Sathe island of Tutuila with its valuable bills, in the main, carry the usual gov harbor of Pago Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian islands and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal, go over without action.

was that party lines were broken, a number of Democratic members from the with the majority in passing it. In the Senate also party lines were not entirely regarded. Senators Lindsay and Caffrey voting for the measure and Mr. Chandler against it. As it became a law by the President's signature on March 14 it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard: provides a treasury reserve of \$150 .-000,000; establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury; provides for the redemption and reissue of interestbearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national pay and extends operations to small communities. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism."

Porto Rican legislation has been the most sion first turned on the revenue bill, levyon Porto Rican majority of Ways and means committee urged the United Irish League Meeting Held in | tion of the United States extended to Porto | whelming majority of the House. Rico, and Congress was inaugurating a signalized by the division of the majority, less acute, the Senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, bill. raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law.

Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and on the President's recommendation an act was passed MLL appropriating for the use of Porto Rico, the \$2,095,455 collected from island sources

since its acquisition.

HAWAIIAN MEASURE. Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide government for the Territory of Hawail." The debates on it in the Senate and House aroused little division, save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that of Territories, with a Governor appointed by the President and a Legislature of two houses. Franchise rights are practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter FAILURE OF BOER MOVEMENT shall be "able to speak, read and write the English ar the Hawalian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided, and the island is given a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the House, but

not a right to vote. The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end, then all CHAOS RULES AT PRETORIA military, civil and judicial powers shall, unless otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies has passed both houses and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W.

The Nicaraguan canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of WASHINGTON, June 3.- The record of | legislation partly advanced during the the first session of the Fifty-sixth Con- present session, but not enacted into law. gress is now practically closed and it is The canal bill has passed the House and possible to survey the important work has been made the special order in the it has accomplished during the last six | Senate, beginning Dec. 10 next. The shipmonths. It has been a busy Congress-the | ping bill is on the calendar of each house. many years. In some respects the work | majority membership of Senate and House

Anti-trust legislation has come promi nently to attention in the House, that body

The Senate has passed a bill for a cable the war. But in work actually accom- to the Philippines and beyond, to be conplished and started toward accomplish- structed and maintained under governmen control, but no action has been taken on stands well in comparison with the most in the House. The restriction of oleomar garine has been productive of considerable Our new territorial possessions have re- agitation, mainly in committees, and a rad ical restrictive bill has been reported to

PENSION LAW CHANGES. The general pension laws have been ma vided for Porto Rico, and a comprehensive | terially changed by the present Congress, made important changes in the laws re- cured the passage of the bill amending lating to the parity of metals, the bonded | the law of 1890 so as to permit the "aggrecurity of the treasury by a gold reserve. provision as to widows so that a widow The Nicaraguan canal bill passed the may receive pension when she is "without House and is on the calendar of the Senate | means of support other than her daily ready for attention when Congress recon- labor and has an actual net Income not ex-

The free homes act has at last become law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from passed the Senate and is awaiting final | the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the West the refusal of the Senate to admit Mr. heretofore sold at stated figures per acre. Another measure passed of some general interest permits the secretary of agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct.

> Among other acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate

Considerable general legislation is cargrowing out of the Roberts case, and, ried on appropriation bills. These provimore recently, the Senate investigation of sions include the amendment to the Miliing general of the army a lieutenant gen- | way north of Bloemfontein. Unless four The total appropriations cannot yet be eral and the adjutant general of the army Boer columns were in a movement seemstated with exactness, as five bills are a major general; also the amendment to ingly with this objective, there was a comthe sundry civil bill, appropriating \$5,-000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending. The naval The Senate, in executive session, has appropriation bill adds two battleships been occupied to a considerable extent three armored cruisers, three protected legislation as to armor plate and a govmoa and awarding to the United States ernment plant. The other appropriation ernment supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses and undoubtedly wil become a law. Other measures which hav passed one house or the other, but are Of the legislation accomplished and now still pending, includes those for the elecon the books, the financial act is regarded tion of senators by the people; authorizing as the chief achievement. The notewor- the President to appoint a committee to thy feature of the debate on this measure study commercial conditions in China and Scots Guards while advaning over a level Japan: for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff-corp Eastern and New England States joining temporary; extending the eight-hour law; ous target against the black background. increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,

HOUSE READY TO ADJOURN.

Grout Oleomargarine Bill May Create a Small Ripple.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- Conference re ports on appropriation and other bills promise to occupy the attention of the Boer prisoners at Senekal. House to the exclusion of everything else during the closing days of the session. banks, their circulation and the tax they | Only one piece of general legislation seri- | the Times, telegraphing June 2, says: "An ously threatens the programme-the Grout Austrian who has seen seven months' acoleomargarine bill. The friends of this tive service in the Transvaal declared that measure have been very insistent and have threatened in case the Senate does not agree to the resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday to hold up any have been placed under an armed guard. fruitful theme of controversy, in Congress | amended resolution until they can have an and out, during the session. The discus- opportunity to vote on their bill. A way the formal occupation of the town, is out of the difficulty was suggested yester- ascribed to the good sense and humane ing a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley day which may be put into operation to- disposition of General Louis Botha, and the goods. morrow. To-morrow being suspension day, Transvaal war secretary, both of whom Mr. Tawney may be recognized to move have earned the profound respect of all that an hour on Tuesday be given to the classes." stitutionality and necessity of this course, oleomargarine bill. As this motion will while the minority, reinforced by Mr. Mc- require a two-thirds vote the powers that erts's soldierly qualities are admired great-Call, of Massachusetts, member of the be are willing that the measure be con- ly by both Boers and foreigners. It seems majority, maintained that the Constitu- sidered if it can command such an over- that the Boer attack upon Irene was in-

new and dangerous precedent by giving puted items on the appropriation bills last consignment was six hundred loads. the island any other law than that of the | which the House probably will settle by rest of the country. Excitement ran high, direct vote-the appropriation of \$5,000,000 under the spur of wide-spread public at- | for the St. Louis exposition and some less tention. The debate in the House was important items which the Senate placed which for a time made the result doubt- provision and the paragraphs relative to ful, but the bill ultimately passed. The ocean and like surveys, and the abolition naval appropriation bill and the Miles-Corbin amendment on the Military Academy

> In the House there is nothing on the ammunition. (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

NO PRESS DISPATCHES ALLOWED TO COME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Roberts Sends a Few Items About the Past, but Has Little to Say About the Present.

ATTEMPT TO DISCONCERT FIELD MARSHAL WITHOUT EFFECT.

Scots Guards and Grenadiers Suffered Very Heavily in the Fight-

ing at Senekal.

FOREIGNERS AND BURGHERS ALIKE SEEKING NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

Many Contradictory Stories from Lourenzo Marques-"Beau" Blake Writes of the Irish Brigade,

LONDON, June 4, 4 a. m .- There is no than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts's messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday, at 9:10 p. m., he was twenty-five miles from

Pretoria. The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations after the occupation of Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through; but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving even a hint as to what may be the pending operations. From the other side there filters through Lourenzo Marques a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously im-

probable, but all purporting to be facts. Passengers arriving at Lourenzo Marques, Saturday, direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was preparing to surrender when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komatipoort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners, who were flee-

ing to reach neutral soil. Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machadodorp with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The populace are dismayed, and the British are

ATTACHES ARE LEAVING. Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lourenzo Marques to communicate with their governments for orders to leave. as they consider that organized war on the Transvaal side is at an end.

Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley, with heavy loss, that the main attack on Elandsfontein failed, and Lord Roberts was forced to retire; that the railway has been cut behind him south of Vereeniging. have been prolific, including the inquiry | Constitution and for extending the work | and that a provision train has been captured. Without crediting any of the Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war, behind Lord Roberts, points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward at the railmando in front of General Brabant, near Ficksburg; another faced General Rundle. near Senekal; a third occupied Lindley and pressed towards the railway, and a fourth seized Heilbron and pushed toward Kroonhave been independent, all appear to 1

> A revival of the Boers' fighting power east of Lord Roberts's advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed. In General Rundle's attack on the intrenched Boers, seven miles east of Senakel, May 29, the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within one thousand yards of their riflemen. The 182 losses wired by Lord Roberts were suffered by the Grenadiers and from which the grass had been burned. The Britishers, in khaki, were a conspicu-General Rundle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the threatened force to get away safely. The Boers sent to the British for medical help, saying that Commandant De Villiers was seriously wounded. General Rundle sent a doctor, with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as well as a message that he would release all the

> BURGHERS ARE DESERTING. The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of a large proportion of the burghers are deserting to their homes. The arrangement whereby the British prisoners at Pretoria with British officers in command, pending

It is interesting to note that Lord Robtended to cover the withdrawal from Pre-There is a considerable number of dis- toria of all the supplies procurable. The

Reports from Lord Roberts.

LONDON, June 3.-Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the upon the sundry civil bill; the armor plate following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2: "Johannesburg is quiet. The people are

contest in the Senate was animated, but of the sea course for naval cadets in the surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort. "The Queenslanders captured May 20 a Creusot, with eleven wagons of stores and

"Commandant Botha, of Zoutspansberg